EXHIBIT 1

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-2:24-mj-00166-DJA-
 1
   APPEARANCES:
 2
    For the Plaintiff:
 3
           LEO J. WISE, ESQ.
           DEREK E. HINES, ESQ.
 4
           CHRISTOPHER R. RIGALI, ESQ.
           SEAN F. MULRYNE, ESQ.
 5
           U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
           950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room B-200
 6
           Washington, DC 20530
           (771) 217-6091
 7
    For the Defendant:
 8
           DAVID CHESNOFF, ESQ.
 9
           RICHARD A. SCHONFELD, ESQ.
           CHESNOFF & SCHONFELD
10
           520 S. 4th Street
           Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
11
           (702) 384-5563
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        LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2024; 3:02 P.M.
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                         PROCEEDINGS
 4
            THE COURT:
                        Thank you. Please be seated.
 5
            COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: United States of America
   versus Alexander Smirnov, 2:24-mj-166-DJA. This is a detention
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 7
   hearing.
 8
            Counsel, make your appearance for the record, please.
 9
            MR. WISE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Leo Wise, Derek
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   Hines, Christopher Rigali, and Sean Mulryne for the United
11
   States.
12
            THE COURT: Good afternoon.
            MR. CHESNOFF: May it please the Court, Your Honor.
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14
   David Chesnoff, Richard Schonfeld, and also with us Peter Levitt
15
   here on behalf of Mr. Smirnov.
            THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Good afternoon.
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   Good afternoon, Mr. Smirnov.
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18
            All right. This matter is scheduled for the continued
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   detention hearing this afternoon. However, a couple of other
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   matters have been filed that I want to resolve here before we
21
   begin.
           Specifically, at Dockets Number 9, 10, 11, and 12 the
22
   Government has filed motions to admit all four Government
   attorneys. I will grant those here today. So 9, 10, 11, and 12
23
   are granted.
24
25
            Additionally, there was a motion to file documents
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   under seal filed by -- on behalf of the United States at
 1
 2
   Document Number 13.
 3
            Mr. Chesnoff, did the Defense receive and review the
   motion to file some of the documents related to their filing
 4
   today under seal?
 5
            MR. CHESNOFF: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
 7
            THE COURT: Does the Defense have an opposition to
 8
   that?
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            MR. CHESNOFF: No, Your Honor.
10
            THE COURT: All right. Well, I've reviewed the motion
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   and I've reviewed the documents. I do note that the request to
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   seal does not outline the Ninth Circuit case law that I believe
   would apply, Kamakana and its progeny. But when I apply
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14
   Kamakana and its progeny, I do think that sealing these
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   documents would be appropriate in this case.
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            I will of course remind the parties, as you well know,
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   that there's a presumption of access to the courtroom documents
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   and the public having access to those filings. And the Ninth
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   Circuit outlines standards that I am to employ when deciding to
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   change that and to seal things. And so I have done that
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   analysis. And I do believe it's appropriate to seal Exhibits 1,
22
   3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 given the information that's contained in
23
   there and my analysis of the case law as it applies to those
24
   exhibits. So I will grant Number 13 as well and allow those
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documents to be filed under seal.

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1 So the parties are aware, I have also reviewed the Defense's motion for release, which is found at Number 8. I 2 3 reviewed the Government's memorandum in support of detention, which is found at Number 15. And I reviewed a filing that 4 5 Mr. Chesnoff and Mr. Schonfeld entered later this afternoon at Document 16, which is a response. 6 7 Mr. Chesnoff, as it relates to that response, you note 8 that the Government's was filed this morning, mid to late morning, and that you didn't have time to respond in whole to 10 the memorandum and the hundreds of pages of exhibits that were 11 attached thereto given that it was just filed this morning. 12 Are you prepared to proceed today with the detention 13 hearing notwithstanding that or would you be requesting some 14 more time to review and consider those -- those documents? 15 MR. CHESNOFF: Your Honor, considering the fact that he's been held for this many days when we believe that he should 16 17 have been released and the report that we have from Pretrial 18 Services, we'll -- we'll waive any defect in not being able to 19 fully respond. We feel our arguments will cover enough of it to 20 satisfy the Court, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 All right. With that, then, I will hear from the 23 Government regarding release or detention. 24 MR. WISE: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 The Government has moved for the defendant's detention

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pursuant to 3142(f)(2)(A) and (B) because there is a serious risk the defendant will flee and a serious risk the defendant will obstruct justice. Applying the 3142(g) factors to the facts presented in the Government's memorandum in support of detention compels the conclusion that there are no conditions or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance. Therefore, pursuant to Section 3142(e) he should be detained pending trial.

As we outline in our papers, detention is appropriate where a defendant is either a danger to the community or a flight risk. It is not necessary for the Government to prove both. And while the former requires clear and convincing evidence, the latter is accomplished by a lower standard, by a preponderance of the evidence. And, again, as we cite in our memorandum, that means, and this is the District of Idaho case we cite, that the Government must demonstrate that it is more likely than not that there is a serious risk that the defendant will flee, not that it is more likely than not that the

I'll briefly address the 3142(g) factors which we discuss at greater length in our memorandum. First as we outline, the nature and circumstances of the offense in this case support detention. In any situation, in any case, pretrial supervision is based on trust, and the defendant has demonstrated he can't be trusted. And this is something I'll

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come back to.

Here, the defendant lied to his FBI handler after a nearly 10-year relationship. This is someone with whom he had nearly daily contact, somebody whom the defendant has described as family. If he's willing to betray someone under those circumstances, how can the Court have any confidence that he will provide truthful information to a Pretrial Services officer he has never met when his liberty is at stake?

As to the weight of the evidence against the defendant, and this is also summarized in -- in our papers and cites extensively to the speaking indictment, the evidence in this case will come from the defendant's own travel records, e-mail messages with his handler and others, and from travel records e-mails and messages with the individuals that he claimed participated in these meetings and phone calls where these outrageous allegations were made.

The trial won't be a swearing contest between the defendant and these witnesses, although witnesses will refute the defendant's story in no uncertain terms. But the Government's witnesses will be corroborated by these documents and other unimpeachable evidence, and the defendant's story won't be.

Turning to the history and characteristics of the defendant, Defense counsel asserts in his motion for pretrial release that Smirnov has significant ties to the United States,

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but he does not. His family members live in Israel. He doesn't own any property here. He doesn't have a job here. According to his own motion for pretrial release, the only relation they can point to is a cousin in Florida, but that doesn't make for significant ties.

Now, while a consideration of these factors alone compels detention, the extraordinary characteristics of the defendant that we've outlined in our memorandum make it clear that there are no conditions that will reasonably assure his appearance. And I'll address these in more detail.

First, his self-professed claims of ties to foreign intelligence services including Russian intelligence; the between 3 million and \$6 million in liquid funds he access to; three, the fact that he didn't disclose those assets to Pretrial Services or to the Court, and I'll address the defendant's recent reply on at least they only address the Pretrial Services disclosure and that, too, was deficient regardless of what's in their reply; and, finally, the fact that as a dual national he can obtain an Israeli passport at any time after he surrenders it.

Turning first to I think what is the most extraordinary feature of this defendant, his contacts with foreign intelligence. His contacts with foreign intelligence services, specifically Russian intelligence services and operatives, distinguish his case from the two cases cited by the defendant

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in his motion for release, *Karni* and *Hanson*. And I would venture to guess that a situation like this has probably never been presented to the Court.

Those contacts are regular and recent. In our memorandum we quoted recently declassified FBI reporting summarizing the defendant's contact with Russian intelligence and others, and most notably his recent — his most recent election disinformation story, the one he told the FBI in September 2023 about the Premier Palace Hotel in Kyiv and the recordings of Businessperson 1, came after he met with Russian intelligence.

Again, these contacts make this defendant different from other defendants who merely have foreign ties, and they heighten the risk of flight dramatically. And that is because he can use these contacts with foreign intelligence services to flee and to resettle overseas, something I would again venture to say is almost unique in the presentation of a defendant being considered for the pretrial release.

THE COURT: So let's say that happens. You don't think that the Federal Government would have the ability to find him and take action to bring him back? You think that these Russian ties that you're talking about are the type of people that would literally take him and secrete him from prosecution?

MR. WISE: If he were to resettle in Russian, we couldn't extradite him. Russian won't extradite under these

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   circumstances.
 2
            If he were to resettle in other -- in third countries,
   we couldn't extradite him. And so, yes, I think that is the
 3
   case.
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            THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. I'll --
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            MR. WISE: That's even assuming we could find him.
 7
   That's even assuming we could find him.
8
            THE COURT: You think the long arm of the United States
   of America couldn't find him on this planet?
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            MR. WISE: Yes. I think the best thing we have going
   for us is the idea that people think we have that long arm, and
11
12
   having been in Government for 17 years, I'm routinely astonished
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   at how short it is.
14
            THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
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            MR. WISE: The next factor that makes this defendant
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   extraordinary is his access to funds and, worse, the fact that
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   he didn't disclose these assets to Pretrial or to the Court last
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   week.
19
            Now, to be clear, the defendant's PSR says he has
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   access to $6,500, $1,000 or $1,500 cash on hand and $5,000 in a
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   checking account.
22
            He actually has access to approximately $3 million in
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   a -- in an account in the name of the Avalon Group where he is
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   the sole signatory. We received a balance on that account as of
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this morning. It has \$2,886,893.18. And contrary to what is in

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the reply the Defense filed, this is not a business account. He uses it to pay personal expenses.

As we outlined in our filing, he's withdrawn \$175,000 in cash out of it. He's transferred more than 2.6 million to his girlfriend who has then used that money to purchase the million dollar condominium they live in, to make credit card payments which is his primary means of paying these personal expenses in the amount of more than \$100,000 in 2022, more than \$275,000 in 2023, and there is no discernible business activity in this account nor can he or his girlfriend actually articulate what his business is.

The only personal checking account he appears to have has at last -- the last time we checked about \$500 in it which is used only to make a very small recurring insurance payment. So this is his money. It is not the case that he was confused and thought this was a business account that he didn't have to disclose.

And, further, even if there was some confusion with Pretrial, which I submit there was not, these are his funds. We haven't seen the financial affidavit, but I have what -- I've seen what these financial affidavits that he filled out and submitted to Your Honor say. And it says: "Cash and bank accounts. Do you have any cash or money in savings or checking accounts?" Doesn't say personal accounts. Doesn't say business accounts. It says: "Cash or save" -- it says: "Cash or money

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in savings or checking accounts." And he does.

THE COURT: Does the Government think -- well, let me ask first. Does the -- do you have any knowledge about what happens from the time of the arrest till the time of the initial appearance a few hours later?

MR. WISE: In what -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Well, just how the Pretrial interview goes and -- and the discussions and, you know, the time constraints that people are -- I mean, you're so certain that these are just blatant misrepresentations when there might have -- why wouldn't it possibly be confusion when he's just been arrested, he's been taken into custody, and somebody shows up and starts asking him questions?

MR. WISE: So if someone asked me what kind of funds I had access to and I had \$3 million in an account and I told them I had \$6,000 in an account, I think it would --

THE COURT: I don't know that they ask him what kind of funds he has access to. The questions are: Do you have a savings account? Do you have a checking account? And what's in them? I mean, I've sat in on these interviews for many, many years.

MR. WISE: And I think any defendant that was looking to be forthcoming would say, "I have this account that I use to pay my personal expenses out of. I have this account that I've transferred millions of dollars to the woman I live with to that

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she's used to purchase the home we live in." I think -- I've heard these questions and I think they absolutely would call for this information.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WISE: And then when he sat in front of Your Honor and Your Honor asked him before appointing — and as I said, we haven't seen the affidavit, but I'm fairly certain it didn't have \$6 million on it or Your Honor wouldn't have appointed CJA for him. It says: "Do you have any cash or money or savings or checking accounts?" And he clearly did have that and he chose — he chose not to disclose that information.

And, in addition, the balance in the DL -- what we refer to as the DL account as of today is an additional \$3,784,218.51. And we see this pattern of him taking money out of the Avalon account, buying cashier's checks, giving it to DL. She then goes to a nearby branch within 30 minutes and deposit it, which makes it look like there's some kind of business relationship between her and this Avalon Group, but not with him.

THE COURT: Did you ever call Pretrial or reach out to Pretrial to ask about the circumstances of the questions to determine whether there might have been misunderstandings or that the questions weren't as direct so that it's not as clear in your mind that he's flat-out lying to them?

MR. WISE: Your Honor, my approach to Pretrial is that

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   they have a job to do as an agency of the Court, and I wouldn't
 2
   be comfortable asking them to essentially become witnesses
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   against the defendant under those circumstances. So I
 4
   typical -- I haven't done that.
 5
            THE COURT: All right. Fair enough.
            MR. WISE: But I think it is very clear that these are
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 7
   his funds as we outline --
            THE COURT: Okay. So -- and you've made that clear in
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 9
           So move on past the funds. I understand that argument.
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            MR. WISE: And the other things -- you know, the other
   thing he said -- he made a number of statements to Pretrial that
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12
   were untrue. He, for instance, said this condominium was leased
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   by the girlfriend when we know in fact it was purchased by her
   with his funds. And Defense counsel even had to concede that in
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15
   their -- in their filings. So we've got lies, sort of, big and
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   small in his very first instance of interacting with the Court,
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   when one would think you would err on the side of providing all
18
   of the information that might be necessary so that one might be
19
   released on conditions.
20
            In short, the evidence that the defendant can't be
21
   trusted to abide by conditions and provide truthful information
22
   to Pretrial Services isn't speculation. He's shown that he
   can't be trusted by providing misinformation to his handler, and
23
24
   in his first interaction with Pretrial Services and the Court he
25
   withheld information that shows he has access to millions of
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---2:24-mj-00166-DJA-1 dollars that he could use if he were to flee the United States. 2 I'd like briefly now to turn, if Your Honor would like, 3 or I can depending on how Your Honor -- the sequence, I can turn 4 to some of the arguments made in the defendant's motion for 5 pretrial release or I can wait until after they go, whatever Your Honor would prefer. 6 7 THE COURT: You argue how you feel appropriate. 8 MR. WISE: Sure. 9 So I'm not going to address all of the arguments. Some 10 of them I think are -- are sort of on their face ones that I 11 think I don't need to address, but the first -- the first thing 12 I will note is that the defendant argues that the Government 13 knew about Mr. Smirnov's alleged conduct for years, yet, took no 14 steps to end his cooperation, seize his passports, or prosecute 15 him for anything. And the Defense argues that should be kept 16 firmly in mind when, as expected, the Government reverses course 17 in this bail proceeding and suddenly protests that Mr. Smirnov 18 now presents an extreme flight risk. 19 So the mistake the defendant makes is in thinking that 20 the Government is a monolith. The FBI is divided into field 21 offices and the Department of Justice and to U.S. Attorney's 22 Offices. And while both organizations have some coordinating 23 functions in Washington, they're limited. 24 And to be clear, in this case the defendant was the

source for an agent based out of the Seattle field office and he

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volunteered information about Burisma, volunteered, to that 1 2 agent in 2017 which the agent recorded. Later in 2020 the FBI's Pittsburgh field office was conducting an assessment of 3 information being provided by the public concerning the Ukraine, most notably Rudolph Giuliani, and reached out to the 5 Seattle-based handler and asked him to interview the defendant 7 about the defendant's 2017 reporting. And what the Seattle 8 agent learned he reported back to the Pittsburgh Agent in June of 2020. 10 And -- and the FBI in Pittsburgh took some limited 11 investigative steps, but their steps were limited by the fact 12 that they were only conducting an assessment, which under FBI 13 policies is not an investigation. And it prevents, for instance, the use of compulsory process like grand jury 14 15 subpoenas or the compulsion of testimony. So based on that 16 limited review, the FBI closed its assessment in August. 17 Fast-forward to July of 2023, that's when the FBI asked the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Delaware to assist 18 19 in evaluating the claims in the 2020 1023. And in August the 20 U.S. Attorney for the District of Delaware was made Special 21 Counsel by the Attorney General. Also in August investigators 22 in Delaware spoke with the defendant's handler for the first time, and then in September investigators in Delaware spoke with 23 the defendant, again, for the first time. 24

After those meetings investigators began collecting

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   evidence on the defendant's allegations, including for the first
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   time with the benefit of the grand jury. And it was through the
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 3
   use of the grand jury that investigators in Delaware learned
   that the defendant was lying. So it is not the case that the
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   defendant -- that the Government knew he was lying back in 2020
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 6
   and took no steps to address his conduct.
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            THE COURT: So what was the date, then, that you're
 8
   saying you were aware that he was lying?
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            MR. WISE: Just this fall, in a run up to these
   charges. We first met with him in September --
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11
            THE COURT: That's the September 23rd -- September 2023
12
   meeting you're talking about?
13
            MR. WISE: Yes, Your Honor.
14
            THE COURT: All right.
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            MR. WISE: That was the beginning -- after speaking
   with the handler in August that was really the beginning of the
16
17
   grand jury investigation, and then evidence was collected
18
   shortly thereafter that led to the presentation of these
19
   charges.
20
            THE COURT: All right.
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            MR. WISE: Now, in addressing the 3142(g) factors,
22
   specifically the nature and seriousness of the offense, the
23
   defendants argues that "These allegations are make-weight and
24
   politically motivated. They do not involve espionage or theft
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and are, thus, not serious."

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            I didn't know what make-weight meant so I looked it up.
 2
   According to Miriam Webster, the meaning of make-weight is
   something thrown into a scale to bring the weight to a desired
 3
           I have no idea what that means in this context. Maybe
 4
   Your Honor does.
 5
 6
            And politically motivated, by whom? If Defense counsel
 7
   is referring to his client's allegations, then we agree.
   client's messages that are quoted in the indictment show
8
   political bias on his client's part.
10
            Or is the -- is Defense counsel referring to us, the
11
   Government in this case? And that would certainly be curious.
12
   We're prosecuting Hunter Biden on tax and gun charges, and his
13
   lawyers make the unfounded claim that we're working at the
14
   direction of former President Trump and Congressional
15
   Republicans, although they can never explain why or how.
16
            So then I guess what Defense counsel in this case is
17
   arguing is we're working at the direction --
            THE COURT: Are you saying Mr. Chesnoff and
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19
   Mr. Schonfeld said that in their pleadings?
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            MR. WISE: That's what they wrote. They wrote the
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   charges in this case are make-weight and politically motivated.
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            THE COURT: So -- but where do they -- okay. But I --
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   you've taken that quite a bit beyond that they're saying -- what
24
   did you just say was ...
25
            MR. WISE: Well, I'm trying to figure out -- it sounds
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   like they're saying we're working at the direction of the White
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   House and the Biden campaign. And the other cases --
2
3
            THE COURT: Is that a leap?
            MR. WISE: And the other cases --
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5
            THE COURT: I quess you don't --
 6
            MR. WISE: -- the Defense counsels are making the
7
   opposite argument.
8
            THE COURT: Well --
9
            MR. WISE: So we're sort of curious which it is.
10
            THE COURT: Well, and I'm not getting into the politics
11
   of this. I have to make a determination under the Bail Reform
   Act whether he's a flight risk or a danger and whether, if he
12
13
   is, there are conditions or a combination of conditions to
14
   address that.
15
            MR. WISE: Right.
16
            THE COURT: So I have no time for the politics of this
17
         I understand the underlying charges. There's a component
   to that. But I'm not going to spend a lot of time here talking
18
19
   about the politics.
20
            MR. WISE: Good. Because when we saw that, we were
   shocked that he would make the accusations --
21
22
                        So go on and continue with your argument.
            THE COURT:
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            MR. WISE: Now, the Defense counsel calls the charges
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   not serious, which begs the question is he serious.
25
   defendant's lies have captured --
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THE COURT: All right. I'm not going to get personal with the attacks on counsel. All right? Let's keep it to the facts and the law. You don't need to make snide remarks about "is he serious." And I'm not going to tolerate that from either side.

MR. WISE: Understood, Your Honor.

The defendant's lies in this case have captured the national imagination. And while the -- while the filing says they do not involve espionage, of course the charges do involve foreign intelligence services. The defendant claims to have met with Russian intelligence agencies on multiple occasions, and the U.S. intelligence community has concluded that Russian intelligence interfered in the 2020 election and continues to interfere in our elections by spreading misinformation.

And I can supplement the record with these two public reports, but in January of 2017 the Office of the Director of National Intelligence made public a declassified version of a highly classified assessment regarding Russia's efforts to interfere in the 2016 presidential election. And in 2020 the ODNI published a similar declassified report regarding the 2020 U.S. presidential election. And one of the key judgments of that report, which was expressed with high confidence, was that Putin authorized and a range of Government organize -- and a range of Russian government organizations conducted influence operations aimed at denigrating President Biden's candidacy and

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   the Democratic Party, supporting former President Trump,
2
   undermining public confidence in the electoral process, and
   exacerbating sociopolitical divisions in the United States.
3
   that's a quote from that report that we can file as a supplement
4
   to the direct -- for the record.
5
            Now, the defendant also argues for release, in part,
 6
7
   based on where the defendant is currently housed. That's
8
   premised on the idea that he'll actually stay in that location,
   and I don't think that's correct. I think he was brought to
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   that location temporarily, but if he were detained, I believe he
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   would be detained in the Central District of California, not in
12
   the District of Nevada. And so whatever the conditions are at
13
   that facility I don't think bear on --
14
            THE COURT: I think that's correct. If he's detained,
15
   he'll under Rule 5 be transferred to the Central District of
16
   California and they'll have the decision as to where he's housed
17
   and incarcerated -- or detained. I shouldn't say incarcerated.
18
   Detained pending trial. But go ahead.
19
            MR. WISE: And the issue -- and this came up in the
   previous hearing. You know, the issue of the defendant's --
21
   where he is detained, the conditions under which he is detained,
22
   those are all things that the Marshals or the Bureau of Prisons
23
   or we can work with Defense counsel to address. They are not
   factors that the law or the statute recognizes as bearing on
24
25
   whether he poses a risk of flight or whether there are
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conditions that can reasonably assure his appearance.

In the last hearing we discussed the fact that he is, as the indictment makes clear, or was a confidential informant. And we take -- we take security seriously. We take safety seriously. And those -- those issues need to be addressed and will be addressed, but none of that bears on the determination of whether he poses a serious risk of flight which for all of the reasons we identify in our motion we believe he does.

THE COURT: And why -- there's no addressing -- and I think I know the answer, but I'd like to hear it from you -- no addressing the conditions that Pretrial suggests and why, you know, with the idea that it's -- Bail Reform Act, it's the least restrictive, you know, that I have to consider and the least restrictive conditions. Why won't some of the things that they recommended address these things? Is it just the trust issue or is there something more?

MR. WISE: So the trust issue is at the heart of it, Your Honor, but as we said, I mean, when you combine the resources he has access to, the fact that he can travel internationally on the second passport — and as we point out, there is — there is literally no way to prevent that. And this is a problem that's present with dual nationals where they can go into a consulate. They can say they lost their passport. They'll be issued another passport. There's no way that the Government — our Government learns of that. There's no way

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   that there can be a stop at the border over that. It simply
2
   is --
            THE COURT: What if I put geographical limits on where
3
   he can go and we monitor that so that the minute he leaves Clark
 4
5
   County Pretrial's notified of that?
 6
            MR. WISE: My understanding of the technology is that
 7
   it's not that -- it is limited, that there are lags, that there
8
   are -- you know, that the geographic space is not tight enough
   to know if someone is in an airport as opposed to some other
9
   location.
10
11
            My experience with that is not that it's as precise as
12
   one would -- would think or hope.
13
            THE COURT: All right. All right.
14
            MR. WISE: But as I said, Your Honor, you know, usually
15
   the arguments are someone's whole family is here, their whole
16
   life is here, their job is here, this is where their, you know,
17
   livelihood comes from. We've seen none of that in this case.
   And that's why to answer Your Honor's question, I think -- I
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   think the conditions simply -- simply don't reasonably assure
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   his appearance.
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            And if -- if we could -- I mean, Defense counsel when
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   he called me on Friday said, "Is there some" -- "Are there some
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conditions that we could agree on?" If we could, we would.

mean, this is not hyperbole. If we thought there was some way

that we could reasonably assure that he would appear in this

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proceeding, that would be where we'd go. But in light of the contact with foreign intelligence, in light of the \$6 million in funds, in light of our experience so far with him, we simply don't believe that's the case.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. WISE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Chesnoff, Mr. Schonfeld. One or the other, not both, please.

MR. CHESNOFF: May it please the Court.

Your Honor, it's amazing to me that the question the Court asked about the power of the Government to find somebody is so limited that to have the Government's position adopted by the Court would mean that nobody who they are concerned could run ever gets out. And that's not the Ninth Circuit law. The Court is well aware it's the least restrictive. The idea that someone cannot be geographically controlled, I've had multiple cases, as the Court knows, where people have been restricted not to go to a bus station, not to go to an airport, not to rent a car.

I have with me, Your Honor, his Israeli passport which I secured so that we could give it to Pretrial. The idea that the Court cannot make a condition that says you are not to apply for a new passport, U.S. or Israeli, happens all the time, Your Honor. Judges impose those conditions. If the Court could not impose those conditions, the Bail Reform Act, Motamedi and all

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of its progeny, would have no meaning at all, at all.

I'm old enough, Your Honor, to have remembered when the Bail Reform Act was enacted in 1984. I did a deep dig into the legislative history. The legislative history of the Bail Reform Act, it was created to protect flight and danger from a small and discrete group of people, either violent offenders, people with prior records, people who had history of not showing up in court.

We have a gentleman who's an American citizen. He has an Israeli passport as well which he's willing to turn in. He's lived in L.A. where this case is for 16 years. He's lived here for two years. He lives with his significant other who's present in court.

I -- I -- the Court observed the idea of what happened in the beginning. His English is better than hers, but it's not the best. I don't think an interpreter was supplied to him during any of the interviews. I know for a fact that when his significant other spoke to Pretrial, she had the limited ability to communicate. I got her in my office. I got someone who spoke Russian. She then gave all the right and truthful answers to Pretrial Services.

Your Honor, we asked Pretrial Services about this question of financial disclosure because when we read their motion this morning, both Mr. Schonfeld and I said, "What happened here?" So we contacted the Pretrial officer. We asked

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to meet with her. And we asked her specifically, "Did you ask him about any other account than a personal account?" And the officer was candid and said no. It's exactly why my client answered the question the way he did because he was not asked about anything else.

THE COURT: What about Mr. Wise's point, and I think there's some legitimacy to it, that, you know, you're in there talking that maybe he thinks, "Well, should I talk about these other accounts? You know, they're asking me about money" --

MR. CHESNOFF: Perhaps, if I had been there with him, Your Honor, because he didn't have counsel with him, I wasn't there, then those issues would be ferreted out. We would have explained to him the importance of being as complete as possible. But in this instance it was completely not his fault that the question was not asked, and he responded truthfully to the question.

Their suggestion that somehow that should lead the Court to question his overall truthfulness considering the context, the language, the fact that the Pretrial officer made her own evaluation of him when she spoke to him and has recommended to you that he be released, answers that question in my opinion, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the fact that they can document foreign travel, the Court can't lose sight of the fact that a lot of the foreign travel was at their behest. So it's kind of like a

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catch 22. We're going to let you go there. We're going to send
you there. We're going to use you for our purposes, which is
what they did. And now they turn around and tell Your Honor,
"See, he travels everywhere."

The other thing that they said was that the handler somehow found out now that he was untruthful. But for 10 years, Your Honor, apparently, he was truthful. Now, the question of whether he's not truthful now has not been decided. And as the Court knows, that's a factual question which is the least important factor that this Court should consider. And I can tell you, Your Honor, that there will be a vehement defense to the argument that in fact he was not truthful. He had this personal relationship with the handler. It was so personal, Your Honor, that he wouldn't even call him on his FBI phone; he would call him on his personal phone. So we're going to dig down once we start defending this case and we're going to find out who knew what when.

Now, when we made the suggestion, Your Honor, that he deserves to be out because of the fact that he needs to defend himself and the housing situation, I can tell you, Your Honor, I visited the MDC in L.A. for years representing clients. The conditions there are even tougher than the conditions in Pahrump vis-à-vis attorneys. The waiting period of time sometimes to see a client is hours upon hours.

If they are going to have him in PC like they do in

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Pahrump, which I assume they will since they've managed to put out to the entire world his cooperation without any concern for his safety, but ultimately he is safer out as opposed to being in a detention facility in a major metropolitan city where I can tell you, Your Honor, I would be concerned about his safety.
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THE COURT: I know there's constitutional considerations when it talks -- you know, when we consider his right to meet with counsel and prepare for trial and look at documents. But how does that play into the Bail Reform Act and my decision that I have to make?

MR. CHESNOFF: I can tell you, Your Honor.

It's almost a due process question that comes into conflict maybe with just looking at the Bail Reform Act as the only thing the Court considers. I cited to a case called U.S. v. Kinney where a State Court was holding somebody, and the Court decided that because of social reality it would be harder for a Defense attorney to speak to witnesses because the defendant came from a community that was foreign to the Defense lawyer.

In this case, Your Honor, we are going to need to speak to people in foreign countries that don't speak English, that speak Russian. Not to have the -- and I can tell you, Your Honor, the MDC in L.A. is not going to allow us to be calling Kyiv from the MDC with our client to speak to people.

So the -- the harm to him in defending himself against

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-- and, Your Honor, when we say "not serious," obviously we're in Federal Court. It's a federal crime. What we're talking about, Your Honor, is this. Our guideline calculations show that at a max he's looking at three years. So when I say "not serious," it's not 10 years.
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Why would somebody risk a bail jumping charge on top of really an admission of guilt by fleeing when in reality the maximum punishment at the best with the guidelines is three years? It's even lower without all the potential enhancements. It's absurd, Your Honor.

The only reason they want to keep him in is so that he cannot defend himself in a way which shows that the allegations that are being made against him are being made for whatever the Bureau's reasons, whatever Justice's reasons are. But he has a right, Your Honor, to straighten the record out as far as he's concerned, especially in light of the 10 years of service that he gave to the United States Government and to the people of the United States.

So to hold him in custody and restrict his ability to truly defend himself on a case where he's looking at 20 months, Your Honor, I -- I can't even really comprehend it.

THE COURT: So when you said "serious" or "not serious" in your pleading, you were referring to the amount of time and the potential exposure as opposed to the underlying --

MR. CHESNOFF: Yeah.

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            THE COURT: -- current of the case and the political
   ramifications?
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            MR. CHESNOFF: You know me -- known me a long time.
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   I'm not belittling the seriousness that the Government feels
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   about this. What I was talking about is the seriousness in
   terms of the ultimate --
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            THE COURT: Potential.
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            MR. CHESNOFF: -- potential problem.
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            (Defense conferring.)
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            MR. CHESNOFF: Mr. Schonfeld points out to me it's also
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   not a presumption case, Your Honor, and that bespeaks the
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   recommendation that has been made by Pretrial.
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            Court's indulgence.
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            (Pause.)
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            MR. CHESNOFF: Your Honor, every condition that's
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   required by the Ninth Circuit law in terms of history, no drug
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   usage, no alcohol, none of the things that are indicia of danger
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   or flight exists. There's not a single representation, Your
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   Honor, that he's ever committed a violent act, nothing, in the
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   10 years of his service with the FBI.
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            THE COURT: What -- you know, they raise a good point
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   about being concerned about his access -- so let's set aside the
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   disclosures to Pretrial and whether or not the circumstances
   rise to the level of he's not trustworthy such that I'll detain
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   him. That will be something I address here in a moment.
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But really, I mean, it's legitimate to say he's got access to a lot of money and he knows a lot of people that might be willing to help him out. I mean, how do I address those concerns that the Government's raised? MR. CHESNOFF: Your Honor, he's on electronic monitoring. He's at -- we've offered, we suggest, third-party custodian. His lady friend is present in court. I've explained to her the implications of that, that she has an obligation to the Court if in fact he is doing anything that he's not supposed to do. I don't know what more you can do other than -- Your Honor, anybody can -- anybody can run. That's a fact. The fact that he has connections overseas, that can be addressed by the Court in terms of the conditions it sets: You stay -- this is 13 where you're staying. This is what you're wearing. 15 Your Honor, you can even limit in terms of phone usage 16 if you want, Your Honor. There are things that can be done, but 17 the idea that somehow he's going to escape and the United States Government is not going to find him, I mean, they got I don't 19 know how many people are here --20 THE COURT: Yes, but counsel raises a good point that even though they know he's in Russia, they can't get him back. 21 22 MR. CHESNOFF: Well, I have a feeling the idea of him 23 going to Russia is not really such a good idea for him since

Ukraine, and I don't think Russia's going to be too happy about

they've revealed that he helped the United States vis-à-vis

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   that.
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            THE COURT: Well, that's -- that's a relevant point.
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   All right. Go ahead.
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            MR. CHESNOFF: Your Honor, I -- I think that the Court
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   should follow the recommendation. I think that the Court
   understands that this is a situation where a man deserves an
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   opportunity to truly defend himself. And he's never shown
   anybody that he has any disrespect for a courtroom or a Court.
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   And the question of the veracity issue, that's the try -- that's
   the case, but that's not been proven. We just had a -- that's
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11
   not proven.
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            THE COURT: All right.
            MR. CHESNOFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: All right, Mr. Wise. Anything in response?
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            MR. WISE: Just briefly, Your Honor.
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            Counsel started with saying -- holding up the Israeli
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   passport saying, "Well, the Court can impose a condition that
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   you can't get a new passport." But of course the issue is you
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   can impose the condition, but you can't police it. And that's
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   what makes the problem of dual nationality particularly unique.
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            As to the question of a GPS anklet or bracelet, in
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   addition to the technology not being as precise as one might
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   assume in 2024, defendants can and do cut them off and then they
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   alarm, but it's not like law enforcement can instantly respond.
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   And in any location that's near a major city with an
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international airport, the amount of response time is usually not -- is usually not short enough that it would prevent someone from going to an international airport or a location where they could -- where they could use air travel.

Counsel mentioned that the foreign -- what he calls the foreign travel was at our behest. Well, let me be very clear this -- we're not talking about foreign travel. What we point out is that the defendant self -- he claims himself to have all of these contacts with foreign intelligence services. He volunteers that information to the handler.

And, for instance, this most recent trip where he came back with this new disinformation story was absolutely of his own doing. And -- and he pushed that story when we met with him in September, and it shows that the bad conduct is not, as counsel says in their memorandum, limited to 2020. It is much more recent and much more -- and much more pronounced.

Counsel says, you know, that the Court can somehow address how he could have contact with overseas witness -- with folks overseas. I have no idea how that could be addressed by a court in the United States whose jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Counsel said there could be limits on phone usage. You can go to a kiosk in a mall and buy a burner phone. He was actually communicating over Signal and Telegram. Those are web-based applications that the Court would have no ability to police or prevent.

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You know, while counsel claims, I quess -- I mean, in 1 2 addition -- and I hear him say now that the "serious" comment 3 was about the -- the sentence, but that's -- that's not actually what he wrote. He wrote: "These allegations are make-weight 4 and politically motivated. They do not involve espionage or 5 theft and are, thus, not serious." 6 7 That's -- that's his words. And he -- he actually ascribes bad motives to us. He says the only reason we want to 8 keep him in is so that he can't defend himself, and he mentioned improper motives of the Bureau. I wasn't quite following what 10 11 he meant. 12 MR. CHESNOFF: Your Honor, could you ask him to stop? Like, suggest -- enough is enough. 13 14 THE COURT: I'm allowing some leeway. Let's finish the 15 argument. 16 Counsel. 17 MR. WISE: Third-party custodians that are wives or intimate partners are in the worst possible position one could 18 be in. And I've seen this in case after case. To ask someone 19 to --20 21 THE COURT: I'm not going to do a third party. If I 22 release, that's not going to be a condition so go ahead. 23 MR. WISE: Okay. Putting someone in that position I think is really untenable. 24 25 So I don't think that any of the -- any of the

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   suggestions that counsel make even come close to addressing the
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   risks that this defendant presents for all the reasons we've
   outlined.
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            THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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            Mr. Chesnoff, briefly.
            MR. CHESNOFF: Yeah, just briefly. It's not just
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7
   Chesnoff who says it; it's Pretrial that says it, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: On the release?
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            MR. CHESNOFF:
                           Yeah.
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            THE COURT: Understood. All right.
11
            (Pause.)
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            THE COURT: Well, as the parties know, my decision is
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   based upon what the Bail Reform Act tells me to consider and to
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   apply to this particular case and this particular defendant,
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   Mr. Smirnov, and his personal characteristics and history.
   There's two prongs to that. The first -- or I'll take the
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   second which is generally the second, which is the danger prong,
   requires the Government to provide evidence of clear and
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   convincing evidence that he's a danger to the community. That's
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   not what they've asked or argued, and that's not what any of the
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   parties have raised.
            And so while one may argue the underlying politics of
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   the case or the danger to our system as a whole or to the free
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   elections or some of those issues, and while those may be issues
   that are ripe for intelligent, honest discussion, they aren't a
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consideration for this Court under the Bail Reform Act as it relates to clear and convincing evidence of danger.

And so I don't find that Mr. Smirnov is a danger notwithstanding the underlying allegations. I know the Pretrial report suggested that he could be a danger based upon the underlying allegations. And as the parties have acknowledged, Mr. Chesnoff has argued, and I've stated, the underlying facts under Ninth Circuit case law are the least important factor of all of the other factors to consider, except on the level that it relates to the trust factor that the Government argues.

And so in terms of considering Mr. Smirnov's underlying actions, I think they do come into this idea of whether or not he can be trusted to the point where I would release him.

I think it's pretty clear to this Court that

Mr. Smirnov is a flight risk by a preponderance of the evidence.

His dual citizenship, his possession of passports, his foreign

ties, his extensive foreign travel, and some questions about his

employment and where he makes his money I think clearly rise to

the level that he's a risk of nonappearance by a preponderance

of the evidence. The bigger question, obviously, is whether or

not there are conditions or a combination of conditions that can

address those concerns.

I do have concerns about his access to money and -- and some of the representations made to Pretrial on Thursday, but I also place those in the context of the case insofar as the

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language issue, the nature of the Pretrial interviews and how quickly they occur, he did not have counsel at the time, the context in which the questions were asked. I don't know that that rises to the level that I'm convinced that he was sitting there Thursday morning intentionally lying to Pretrial to keep them from knowing about his finances. I just -- I don't know that it rises to that level.

The other concern, obviously, is the allegations and his relationship with his handler. I will tell you I cannot even begin to understand or know what goes on in a relationship between an FBI handler and somebody who's cooperating and the dynamics of that relationship. I would suspect it gets close. I don't know how it couldn't when you're working that close with people.

I do on some level, like Mr. Chesnoff noted, recognize that how he deals with his handler and the FBI and how they're dealing with him in that complicated context would probably be different than how he would treat a Court order or a Court decision and whether or not the lack of trust he showed according to the Government with his handler would rise to the level of a lack of trust that he would not follow my orders or violate them if I gave him that chance. I'm not convinced of that given the complex nature of that relationship.

The Government has argued the nature and circumstances of the offense. They put about a quarter of their 28-page brief

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to discuss the nature and circumstances and the weight of the evidence. And, again, those are the least important factors for the Court to consider. And they argue that his ties to the community are weak, and they've argued that both in their pleading and here today such that there are no condition or combination of conditions that would address that. And then they raise the four others.

I -- you know, I understand the concern about foreign intelligence agencies potentially resettling Mr. Smirnov outside of the United States, his connections to them, but I think on some level that's speculative as well because, as Mr. Chesnoff points out, I don't know what Mr. Smirnov will be thought of in Russia, but my guess is at this stage he probably thinks that's not the most attractive place to go either if he was in fact inclined to go hide somewhere.

So while I notice and note that that's a concern and certainly raised by the Government that I should consider it, I just don't know in the context of what's happened in the last couple of weeks with his arrest and everything else that that is as grave a concern as the Government outlines.

I've already addressed the concern about the money, and I'll have to make a decision here whether or not his access to those funds can be addressed with conditions. I've already addressed his disclosure of those and how that came about to Pretrial and the context in which I am placing that in. And

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then the Government argues that as a dual citizen he can walk into an Israeli consulate and obtain a passport and be gone.

And, again, the question is are there conditions that can address that.

As the parties may or may not know, this Court, as do most courts across the country, when making these decisions puts a lot of stock into Pretrial Services and their investigation and their recommendations and their belief about whether or not they believe somebody can be supervised with conditions. And in this case Pretrial Services believes notwithstanding some of the issues that the Government's raised, and they acknowledge those issues, they believe that Mr. Smirnov can be supervised and that there are conditions that can be placed upon him if I were to consider his release today. And so that carries weight with the Court as well. As Mr. Chesnoff points out, it's not just Mr. Chesnoff saying his client should be released, but Pretrial Services believes that conditions can be fashioned.

And, again, I recognize the underlying political ramifications of this investigation in this case and what the Government believes the effect on our country and on our elections that this might have had. But, again, other than how that relates to the trust issue, which I've discussed, and as it relates to his relationship with his handler, I'm not sure that those factors are of huge importance to the Court in making my determination.

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So, Mr. Smirnov, you know, there's a lot of different issues here. But I do think that I can fashion conditions for your release. You may or may not make a mockery of me when I do that, but that's not for my consideration either. And when I say "mockery," meaning you don't follow the conditions or you flee. And so I recognize that the Government's made some arguments, but I think that despite those conditions can be fashioned.

But as you now know, under the Bail Reform Act -- and this may not be the end of it. They may decide to appeal this. But under the Bail Reform Act you can be detained, and in a case like this, as Mr. Chesnoff has referenced, it could be a lot of time before they can be ready for a trial and that could be a long time that you're detained while that's pending.

I'm finding today that the Government has not met their burden as it relates to conditions because I believe that conditions can be fashioned because Pretrial believes that, and so I'm going to give you that opportunity.

But if you come back before this Court or a Court in the Central District of California, I can assure you that if it is proven you have violated any of those conditions, there will not be any hesitation to revoke your release and to remand you to custody. And listen to the conditions because there's going to be some more that are not in the Pretrial report.

And I want to ask Pretrial, if we do the monitor travel

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restrictions, I know Clark County is easier because of the 1 2 different municipalities, but can we restrict him from the international airport as well? 3 OFFICER MCKILLIP: Yes, Your Honor. We can put an 4 exclusion zone around the airport so if he goes into the area of 5 6 the airport, we will get notified. 7 THE COURT: And that would be, say, without prior 8 permission. So that if he with his lawyers say, "We're going to L.A. to appear or we're going to L.A. to work on the case, we'll 10 be in the airport," that's something you can monitor as well? 11 OFFICER MCKILLIP: Yes, Your Honor, as long as he tells

THE COURT: Right.

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us beforehand.

All right. I'm going to release you on your personal recognizance, which is just your signature and promise to appear in court and to follow these conditions. If you do not, that will be revoked and you will be detained.

You will have time to go over these conditions with your officer and with your lawyers. I'm going to go through them somewhat quickly. If you don't understand everything, you will have time to talk to them and make sure you understand.

First, you're to submit to supervision by Pretrial Services. You should report immediately to their office and follow their direction for supervision.

I'm going to allow them to order you to seek

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   employment. I have -- you're not going to be able to continue
   with your consulting business while this case is pending.
   You're going to have to figure out some other way to conduct
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 4
   business because I'm not going to allow foreign travel.
 5
   fact, I'm not going to allow any travel. So you need to seek
   employment that Pretrial approves and that's appropriate while
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   this case is pending.
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            You're to surrender your U.S. passport and your Israeli
   passport to Pretrial Services immediately. I believe that the
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   Government took your United States passport. Mr. Chesnoff has
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   your Israeli passport. He shall give that to Ms. McKillip upon
   the conclusion of this hearing.
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13
            Number four, you shall not obtain a passport or any
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   other international travel documents. Number five, I'm going to
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   order you that your travel is restricted to Clark County,
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   Nevada. And the reason I say "Clark County" is it's too
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   difficult if you're in Las Vegas and you cross into Henderson or
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   you cross into North Las Vegas, that could create an issue.
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   I'm going to allow the travel in Clark County alone and exclude
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   you from the airport.
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            So if you are in the zone of the airport, and they'll
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   explain the zones, they will be notified immediately.
23
   Government counsel may be correct that they can't do anything
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   quickly, but my guess is they will try. So you are not allowed
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   to go to that airport.
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1 You can go to Los Angeles for court appearances in this 2 case and to prepare your case, but for no other reason. while this case is pending, you're in Clark County, Nevada. 3 4 You are to avoid all contact directly or indirectly 5 with any person who is or may be a victim or witness in the 6 investigation or prosecution, and the Government will provide a 7 list to you of who that is. As it relates to the travel restriction, I'm going to 8 9 order stand-alone monitoring with GPS. And again, as I've 10 indicated, that will be restricted to Clark County and you will 11 not be allowed to go to the airport. 12 We need a tampering restriction on that, don't we, 13 Ms. McKillip? I think I might have one. 14 (Pause.) 15 OFFICER MCKILLIP: Yes, Your Honor. The defendant 16 shall not tamper with, damage, or remove the monitoring device 17 and shall charge the equipment according to the instructions 18 provided by Pretrial Services. 19 THE COURT: All right. And, next, the defendant shall 20 pay all or part of the costs of the location monitoring program 21 based upon his ability to pay as determined by Pretrial Services 22 or the supervising officer. 23 Ms. McKillip, do -- does Pretrial request any additional conditions to address the concerns that have been 24

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raised here today?

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            OFFICER MCKILLIP: No, Your Honor, but just in
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   reference to the condition about not allowed to go to the
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   airport, we would just ask without prior permission just so that
   he could get there --
 5
            THE COURT: Yes.
            OFFICER MCKILLIP: -- to California for court.
 6
 7
            THE COURT: Yes, without prior permission. But, again,
   the airport for that will only be to go to Los Angeles for court
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   appearances, unless you find a need during the course of
   preparation for the defense that you need to travel somewhere
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11
   else. But that will have to be outlined and get Court approval,
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   Mr. Chesnoff.
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            MR. CHESNOFF: We will file whatever is appropriate,
   Your Honor.
14
15
            THE COURT: All right.
16
            All right. Mr. Chesnoff, Mr. Schonfeld, any questions
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   about these conditions?
            MR. CHESNOFF: No thank you, Your Honor.
18
19
            THE COURT: Mr. Smirnov, any questions about these
20
   conditions?
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            THE DEFENDANT:
                            No.
22
            THE COURT: All right. Anything else from the
23
   Government, Mr. Wise?
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            MR. WISE: Your Honor, we would request -- respectfully
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   request that you stay your order so that the Government can file
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   a motion for review in the court of original jurisdiction in the
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   Central District of California before Judge Wright which we will
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 3
   do promptly.
            THE COURT: All right. That will be denied.
 4
 5
            Anything else?
            MR. WISE: No, Your Honor.
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 7
            THE COURT: Mr. Chesnoff, anything else?
            MR. CHESNOFF: No. Have a nice afternoon, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: All right. Court will be in recess.
 9
            MR. SCHONFELD:
                             Thank you.
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11
             (Whereupon the proceedings concluded at 4:01 p.m.)
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                                 --000--
13
           I, Patricia L. Ganci, court-approved transcriber, certify
   that the foregoing is a correct transcript transcribed from the
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   official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
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